The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,057—New Series

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th February, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangaore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 15th February, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 18th February 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

Through passages to Natal and Capetown can be booked by the Assyria.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway Receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 380	„ 230	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 515	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Captains	Tons.	h.p.	nom'l.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA ....James Laird..	3300	400	....	12th March
s.s. ROMANIA	3300	400	....	6th April
s.s. BRITANNIA...R. Hutchinson	3000	400	....	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA....James Laird..	3300	400	....	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

Captains	Tons.	h.p.	nom'l.	1881.
s.s. GALATEA ....S. Puddicombe	2044	360	....	19th Feb
s.s. INDIA ..... Geo. H. Read..	2269	360	....	12th Mar
s.s. CASTALIA....J. D. Allison...	2200	421	....	23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA..Thos. Martin...	2272	486	....	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. TIMAVO	A. Sopranich	28th Feb.
s.s. HUNGARIA ..	G. Doncich	5th Mar.
s.s. CEBE	25th	„
s.s. URANO	N. Ucropina	5th April
s.s. MEMFI		25th „
s.s. DAPHNE..	S. Marinovich...	5th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEY, Bengal Embroidery Merchant, respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and outstations, that he has just received a choice selection of Embroidery Crewel Silk Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, Crewel Wool, Silks, Paper Patterns and Trash Books also best Indian work, Beedle work Trimmings, Benares Toys, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sun-hats, &c., &c.

TERMS—Cash.

No. 24, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ROAD METAL, &c., for current repairs to the roads in the Northern Konkan Division.

Printed copies of specification and conditions of agreement and forms of Tender (for which Rs. 2 will be charged) can be obtained and list of materials required on each road seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, N. K., Tanna.

Tenders should be delivered in sealed packets endorsed "Tender for road metal, &c," at the Office of the Executive Engineer before the 21st instant, after which date no tenders will be received.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. B. MACLAREN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. RAVENNA	3040	700	E. Stewart.....	17th Feb.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	21th „
s. PEKIN	3980	600	W. D. Anderson.	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2832	550	E. M. Edmond..	10th „
s. ROHILLA.....	3464	700	W. Barrat.....	17th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson..	24th „
s. DELOLAN	3129	550	W. B. Andrews..	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe...	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI.....	3000	550	Geo. Lee.....	14th „
— SIAM	3003	560	A. H. Johnson..	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze....	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 700	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 300	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2363	400	W. R. Jordan	25th Feb.
LOMBARDY....	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

S. S. "ECLIPSE."—This steamer is now discharging in "Prince's Dock" "G. shed." CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING accompanied with delivery orders to the undersigned for countersignature, and take PROMPT DELIVERY of their goods.

Unclaimed goods will be immediately warehoused.

No claim for damage, &c., will be entertained unless preferred before Steamer's departure.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
As Agents for Captain.
11th February, 1881.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£452,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£985,209
CLAIMS PAID	£3,065,736

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

SALE of very Superior and Choice Oleographs in Gilt Frames by the best Artists.

(Without Reserve.)

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, remaining oleographs imported in Bombay—King's Pleasure, Christ the Invitation, In the Conservatory, Little Sportsman's Luck, Loch Lamond, Little Shrimper, Blowing Bobbies, Sterling Bridge, In the Garden, Hare Hunt, Death, Winter, Bronze, War and Peace, Group of Cattle, Penyeuce, Missing Spectacles, First Hearing, Prince Arthur, Lattice and the Mask, Cottage Home, No more Bobby, Releigh, First Pope, Constant Friends, Jump-up, Lake Scene, Cardoval, Maddona, Italian Girl, Italian Boy, Amy Robsart, Beauty, Before the Marriage, After the Marriage, Our Darling Baby, Lavers, Sarucen, When shall our knot be tied, Bird Nesting, &c., &c.

Paintings are now on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th February, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases red ground prints.
3 bales T Red Yarn No. 50's.
2 bales best heated yarn.
1 roll copper wire gauze.
25 barrels cement.
On account of the underwriters.
F 7 SP 1761—1 case bedsteads S. W. damaged.
& Co.

SALE OF GUNPOWDER AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m.,

Sundry unclaimed cases of Gunpowder and Ammunition. These will be sold in small lots to persons possessing licences to deal in arms and ammunition.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., the valuable and handsome richly carved black wood household furniture, superb oil-paintings and oleographs, a maltese poodle, &c., the property of the late C. Grondona, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Cursetjee Rustomjee Liboowalla and on account and at the risk of Hajee Hubib Ahmed.

Ex. ship Abyssinia,

237 teak squares about 156 tons, in small lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th February, 1881.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

This celebrated combination for

LIVER COMPLAINT

Is prepared with the greatest care and uniformity by the undersigned. It is recommended as a safe, and efficient remedy for all disorders arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN ANY COUNTRY.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON, AND PRIME GINGER-ALE,

IN perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL,

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-Water should be	Rs. 0 12
AERATED WATER.—Has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own far superior to that of any other Tonic Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic	1 8
LEMONADE.—Possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant.	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER.—Contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER—Of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 8
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0
Bottles Charged Extra	2 0

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening,

or

Open and decant gently *on ice.*

Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON OUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. / Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, FEB. 14TH, 1881,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. FRANK STUART,
when will be produced
THE TWO ORPHANS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL COMEDY DRAMA,
LED ASTRAY.

WEDNESDAY,
LEAH
THE FORSAKEN.

THURSDAY,
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

FRIDAY,
THE LADIES BATTLE
AND
A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.

SATURDAY,
DION BOUCICAULT'S THRILLING AMERICAN DRAMA,
THE OCTOROON.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas „ 8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

WANTED, with IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, three inch CAST IRON PIPES. Apply stating price per cwt., and number available to

C. T. BURKE, B. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, S. and A.
Sholapur, 12th February, 1881.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a COMMODIOUS and AIRY THREE-STORIED HOUSE in HORNBY ROW. For rent and other particulars apply to

B. SAKARAMJI & CO.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street.

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES.

THE Undersigned have just imported a considerable parcel of the above very fine HONEYCOMB SPONGES, suitable for every possible requirement, and of every variety of size. They invite an inspection, the prices being much below anything hitherto seen in the Trade.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

W. NICOL & CO.'S ESTATE
FOR SALE.
THE BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

SITUATED on a leading thoroughfare in Bombay, containing about 33,900 square yards of LAND held on lease from Government for 99 years from 1875.

The BUILDINGS consist of Manager's Bungalow and Offices, three foremen's Bungalows, with extensive SHEDS for the storage of Iron, Machinery, &c. Well furnished Machine Shop, Smithy, Foundry and Pattern Shop, with ample engine power. All in EXCELLENT working order.

Full particulars will be furnished, and offers received by

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
34, Elphinstone Circle.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended December 31st last, at the rate of 20 per Share will be payable on and after 1st March, 1881, to Registered Shareholders THIS DAY.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to 21st February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON AND CO.,
Agents,
Broach, February 12th, 1881.

આલ્ફરેડ મેનયુફેક્ચરીંગ કં. ની, લીમિટેડ.

ખબર અતરેથી આપવામાં આવેછે કે ઉપ્રસતે અરધાં વરચ્નુ તા૦ ૩૧ મી ડિસેમબરની આખર સુધીનુ વરષમાં આપવ ની વેહેચ્ચની (એડ ઇનટેરેમ) દર શેર દીઠ રા૩ લેખે તા૦ ૧ લી મારચ્ સને ૧૮૮૧ થી અથવા તયારબાદ જે ભાગીદારોનાં નામ આજ દીને શેર નાખે ચહડવાની ચોપડીમાં નોધ્યાવલા હશે તેને પમાર કરવામાં આવશે.

શેર નામ ઊપર ચહડવાના ચોપડા તા૦ રધે મીથી તા૦ ૨૧ મી ફેબરવરી સુધી બેઉ દીવસ બધ રાખવામાં આવશે.

ડાઇરેકટરોની ખારડના હુકમથી,
(સહી) ગરીબસ, કાટન કુા૦,
એજનટસ.

ભરચ, તા૦ ૧૨ મી ફેબરવારી સને ૧૮૮૧.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE following Cheap PERIODICALS of the Day open for Subscription:—

From January to December, 1881.

	Bombay.	Out Station.
Young Lady's Journal...	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 8 0
Bow Bells	„ 5 8	„ 7 0
London Journal	„ 5 8	„ 7 0
Family Herald	„ 3 12	„ 4 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

MANUFACTURED BY
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY Preparation AUTHORISED to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the Inventor.

2 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 1-2. 4 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 2-0.

The Public are recommended to the use of this particular Preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. MIRZAPORE,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.

The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the Season.

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at

MANILLA
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

NOTE.—Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND COMPANY,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne expressly prepared for India with "For India" Brand on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....	Cash per doz.	Qts.	Rs. 50	0
Do. do. do.	„ do.	Pts.	„ 26	8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & COMPANY have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE only ESTABLISHMENT in INDIA where you can procure all requisites suitable for the climate and home travelling at European prices.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN from up-country, while in Bombay, should not fail to visit this establishment, which will repay them, for they will be able to obtain some of the greatest novelties that have ever been introduced into India.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ARRIVE FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar is the cheapest house in India.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Shirts are now so well known throughout the East for their fit comfort in wear, style, and durability, comment thereon is unnecessary. A. and L are constantly receiving additions to their large stock of coloured French Cambrics, Oxford Cloths, Flannel, special Silk and Wool, &c., and they will be glad to forward patterns and instructions for self-measurement on receipt of application.

CASH PRICES.

Fine Strong Longcloth for wearing under uniform, six for	... ...	Rs. 22	8
Best Longcloth Fronts,	... ...	„ 28	0
Ditto Collars attached,	... ...	„ 31	0
Extra Sulperfine for Dress,	... ...	„ 30	0
Ditto Colars attached,	... ...	„ 34	0
The best French Cambric, Collars attached,	... ...	„ 30	0
The best Oxford Cloth ditto,	... ...	„ 36	0
The very best Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9,	... ...	„ 52	0
The New Shrinkless Silk and Wool, most comfortable wear, each Rs. 9, six for	... ...	„ 52	0
Spun Silk Shirts, each Rs. 12, six for	... ...	„ 70	0
Linen Collars, all shapes, per dozen	... ...	„ 6	8

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS, HARMONIUMS, HARMONIUMS,
ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers	„ 120
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	„ 130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop	„ 160
Solid Walnut Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	„ 150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ-tone	„ 200

Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Sesquialtera, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE:—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ..Net Cash Rs. 800

HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF."

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	.. 250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom	.. 300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, zinc bottom C to C with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	.. 350
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	.. 300
In Ebony and Gold. ditto ditto	.. 500

NEW ALEXANDRE ORGAN.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, Size 3 feet 6 inches wide, 1 foot 5 inches deep; 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 stops ..Net Cash Rs. 400

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass, 5 Octaves, F to F, 9 Stops—Flute, Liebutch Gedact, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Gamba, Diapason, Principal, Sub-Bass, Automatic Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ..Net Cash Rs. 800

AMERICAN ORGANS.
BY MASON AND HAMLIN.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves. Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides; best finish Walnut Case ..Rs. 550

UPRIGHT CABINET ROSEWOOD CASE.—Height 3 feet 7 inches; Depth 2 feet. Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee-Stop; Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..Price Rs. 750

AMERICAN ORGANS.

Length, 2 feet 10 inches; Depth, 1 foot 9 inches; Height, 2 feet 7 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee). Forte, and Knee Swell ..Price Rs. 300

BLACK WALNUT.—Length, 3 feet 1 inches; Depth, 1 foot 11 inches; Height, 3 feet 2½ inches. New STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola Diapason Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I, Forte II. ..Price Rs. 450

Two and One-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I, Forte II ..Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE AND Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, Limited.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1881, at 4 P.M., to receive the final account of the Liquidation and to confirm the acts of the Liquidators, and to dissolve the Company.

JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE }
ARDESHEER B. KAPADIA } Liquidators.
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES AND TROOPERS

PER S. S. COCONADA FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fifth batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Gallowayes, &c., well worth seeing. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 17th January, 1881.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an adinterim DIVIDEND on Rupee shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1880, has been declared and made payable on and after the 15th instant, on production of Share certificates at the Company's office, 32, Elphinstone Circle.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 15th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADIA,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

NOTICE.
THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited,
In Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company at the rate of Rupees one hundred per share will be paid to the Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., at the Company's Office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, upon surrendering the share-certificates.

The Transfer Books will be finally closed from the 15th instant.

K. R. CAMA, } Liquidators.
GUSTADJEE, }
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th February, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following TIMBER and BOARDS, viz:—

525 tons of Teak Logs.
750 tons of Benteak or Poon Bottom Boards.
200 tons of Teak Roof Boards.
350 tons of Teak Lining Boards.
60 tons of Mangoo-wood Slabs.

Specifications and forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by adeposit of Rs. 500 in cash, or Government paper, as a guarantee of good faith. Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of same to find security equal to 5 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 8th February,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.

TO-DAY has been very generally observed as a half holiday, and this has tended to add to the otherwise dull feeling. The home advices are all marked by extreme quietness, the only exception being in Silver, which shows considerable firmness, and has advanced to 51 11-16d. per oz., equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 7¼d. per rupee. The report regarding the French Government's and an intended Silver convention appears to have some foundation in fact, and whatever the after result may be, there can be no doubt that in the meantime it is exercising a strengthening influence, both on the value of the metal itself and Silver securities. In the two days Rupee Paper in London has advanced 1 to 1½ per cent., Fours being now quoted at 82¾, Fours-and-half at 89⅝. Singularly enough Indian Exchange Bank shares do not appear to have benefited by the movement as might have been expected, Hongkong and Shanghai being the only one showing an advance of 10s.; Oriental and Mercantile being 10s. lower, while Chartered are unaltered.

The London Money Market seems decidedly easier, the market rate being ¼ per cent. lower. Consols have advanced from 98⅜ to ⅝.

French Rentes are unchanged at 119½, and the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling loan at 102.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee is quoted 1s. per cwt. lower in M. P. Ceylon; Cocoanut Oil is unchanged; as are also Seeds and Wheat.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market is reported quiet but steady, prices being unchanged in every item, except 40's. Twist, which has receded from 11d. to 10¾d. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues quiet in the extreme. Yesterday the tone was given as irregular, sales 8,000 bales, prices unchanged; and to-day's market is called dull, sales 6,000 bales, Mid.-Uplands 1-16d. lower at 6⅞d. In New York prices continue practically unaltered at 11 9-16 cents for ready, and 11-66 for May shipment, but the receipts at the ports are very heavy, and when we look at them in conjunction with the enormous existing supply, it seems impossible that we can see anything but a continuance of the decline in values. On the basis of 6d. per lb. for Mid.-Uplands the world may take off the production, but at anything higher it seems unlikely we can have any approach to firm markets.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Week's Receipts	134,000	119,000	148,000
" Exports to U. K.	63,000	56,000	75,000
" " to Continent	35,000	21,300	72,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,229,400	3,969,000	3,575,500
" Exports to U. K. "	1,684,000	1,473,000	276,700
" " to Continent "	992,300	769,200	937,000
" Stock in the Ports	845,000	10,18,000	848,000
Saturday's receipts	30,000	21,000	17,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant compares with the corresponding date of the two previous years as follows:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Total supply of all kinds	2,890,000	2, 12,000	2,412,640
" " " Surats	265,000	176,770	182,320

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	668,000	484,320	457,200
" London	51,000	36,950	58,610
American Afloat	330,000	315,000	227,000
E. Indian "	46,000	40,000	52,000
	1,095,000	875,470	895,300
Price of Mid.-Uplands	6 7-16d.	7¼d.	5¾d.
" Fair Dhollera	7¾d.	5¾d.	4 5-16d.
Difference..	1 9-16d.	1½d.	1 1-16d.

EXCHANGE opened very firm at an advance of 1-16d., and after receipt of the Calcutta telegrams a further rise of 1-16d. was established. Demand Bank Bills at the close were easily obtainable at 1s. 7¾d., and we hear of business having been done in Telegraphic for de'ivery up to the end of the month at the same rate, and in 4 months at 1. 8d. Of private paper there are not many sellers, partly owing to the quietness in exports, and in part to the belief that the present rise is not likely to be permanent. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 8 1-16d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 8 3-32d.	"
Francs, 3 "	2f. 12½c.	"

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has advanced to 10¹¹⁄₁₆ to 3-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has received a strong upward impetus from the rise at home, and prices have been run up to Rs. 100¾ for Fours and Rs. 109 for Fours-and-a-half. Even at these figures there are buyers but no sellers, and a further improvement on Monday seems likely.

SHARES are steady if not particularly active Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 731¼. In Press Companies there is a rise of Rs. 5 in Berars and New Indian. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady. Dhurrumsey's are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 900, but there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, Great Eastern, Khutao Muckonjee, and Oriental.

COTTON opened dull, but without much change in price, and to begin with, very little business was done. Later in the day, however, sellers in some cases reduced their rates by Rs. 2 per candy, and some transactions were done on that basis, although the total of the day was probably not more than 1,500 bales. We quote:—

Good Omra, March	delivery	Rs. 212	per candy
F. G. F. "	"	" 200	"
G. F. "	"	" 190	"
Good Broach. "	"	" 230	"
Good Dhollera, April "	"	" 210	"

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool have undergone a sudden and material fall. To fill up the s. s. Britannia accepted 27s. 6d., the Cicily s. s. has been put on the berth at 30s., and shippers do not seem particularly anxious to go on at the price. For the Mediterranean the supply of tonnage is also in excess of present requirements, and ready steamers find great difficulty in filling up even at 40s., payable here.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS are quiet with no appreciable change. The business doing in goods from the bazaar is down now to about 300 packages a day, which is along way below the scale of our imports, and stocks therefore go on increasing.

COALS show no alteration. On the spot they are very depressed, but of distant arrivals there are no sellers.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the 8th February as compared with that for 31st January, 1881:—

LIABILITIES.	31st Jan. Rs.	A. P.	8th Feb. Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	25,12,161	4 4	25,12,161	4 4
Treasury Balance	1,90,58,643	8 7	2,01,37,393	1 4
Other Deposits	1,10,63,613	7 10	3,58,09,898	15 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,67,105	8 4	1,09,982	10 9
Sundries	8,09,152	0 9	8,11,370	9 5
Rs..	8,38,15,675	13 10	7,99,80,716	9 2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities	1,13,08,851	10 0	1,10,16,373	1 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	51,61,297	10 10	52,66,711	8 11
Credits on do.	44,10,642	15 6	42,32,477	3 9
Bills Discounted	1,01,92,345	0 0	1,02,35,919	1 3
Balances with other Banks	6,98,279	15 0	7,36,771	0 2
Bullion	8,70,256	8 9	9,35,512	2 1
Dead Stock	10,91,917	11 6	10,91,491	6 11
Stamps	6,782	9 0	8,292	5 0
Sundries	6,18,864	7 2	6,15,201	0 4
Cash at Head Office	1,22,10,833	1 2	4,36,11,662	0 8
Do. at Branches	2,85,45,691	4 5	3,63,09,054	8 6
Rs..	8,38,15,675	13 10	7,99,80,716	9 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Philip and Family, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed on the 12th inst. for Colombo with a general cargo.

THE Barque J. A. Ropes, 711 tons, Captain J. R. Snow, sailed on Saturday last for Muscat, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed on Saturday last for Galle in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain S. W. Seaward, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Moulmein (1st Feb.), with a cargo of timber.

THE Barque Kingwood, 349 tons, Captain J. B. Doherty, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Mauritius (23rd Jan.) with a cargo of 6,971 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Hall Line Steamer Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collins, sailed on the 12th inst. for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Barchard, Mr. N. Roberts and two children, Mr. F. R. Jones, Mr. Barker, and Mr. R. Roger.

THE Hall Line Steamer City of Baltimore arrived from Liverpool on Saturday with the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Lister, Mr. Wm. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Sottinger, infant, and ayah, Miss Nich, Mr. R. Wood, Miss M. E. Blie, Miss Nash, Mr. C. L. Weber, Mr. H. W. B. Hill, and Miss Mary E. Pratt.

THE Anchor Line Steamer Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain R. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Port said. Revd. and Mrs. McDonald, Revd. and Mrs. J. A. Wood, Revd. and Mrs. J. W. Waugh and two children, and Miss Doyle. For Suez.—Bishop Merrill, Mr. C. W. Imrie, and Brigade-Surg. Lithgow. For Liverpool.—Mrs. W. C. Rowe.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Eclipse (s)	Palmer	London, Jan. 8.
11	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Moulmein, Feb. 1.
	Kingwood	Doherty	Mauritius, Jan. 23.
12	Royal Standard (s)	Thomas	Newcastle, Jan. 5.
	C. of Baltimore (s)	Verrill	Liverpool, Jan. 16.
	Whickham (s)	Scott	Cardiff, Jan. 8.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Madivee, Feb. 10.
13	Khandalla (s)	Smith	Calcutta, Jan. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	K. Odhowjee	Rowe	Havre.
	Esperance	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	J. A. Ropes	Snow	Muscat.
	Chupra (s)	Sayers	Galle.
	Brinanna (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool.
	Branksome Hall (s)	Collins	Liverpool.
	Philip & Family	Nacoda	Colombo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 10.

Caldecott, Surg., on leave, from Indore.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 12.

Lithgow, Brigade Surg., on leave, to England.

Dressner, Lieut., 2nd C. I. Horse, to rejoin, to Agra.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 11.

(Before the Hon Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

610-78—In-person—Syed Ahmed Moostafa vs Shaik Ally bin Hoosin.

350-80—In-person, pauper—Crustnabai vs Namia Crustnajee Marker—In person.

For argument on the Commissioner's report.

660-77—G. Tyabjee—Bai Lukhmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshal and others—Prescot and W. Ardeshir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

257-80—Jefferson B and D—Jairam Lukhmidass vs Dhunbai and another—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

In the property and credits of Huskeil Yacoobjee Bhorupker, deceased. Ardeshir and H—Hanabai vs Samuel Sutkeil Bhorupker and another—M H Khan.

Long Causes.

121-80—Jefferson B and D—Vussonjee Jewraj vs Mowjee Soonderjee—Hore C and B—Part heard.

396-78—Payne and G—Janardhan Ramchunder vs the National S and W Co—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

25-80—R. M. Sayni—Pung Shari Prugutnam, &c., vs Lalidass Goverdhundass and another—Balkrishna and R.

553-80—Hore C. and B—Dharamchund Kasari vs Tolsidass Oomersy and others.

477-80—Ardeshir and H.—Ludha Lakhamsey vs Ramchunder Bhowanishunker.—R. M. Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

213-80—Shapurjee and T—Wajee Korejee vs Mooliee Canjee—Hore. C and B.

522-80—In person—(a pauper) Babajee bin Essoo vs Kamajee Jeejajee—J. C. Cama.

523-80—In person—(pauper)—Rowjee bin Khooshaba and another vs Kamajee Jeejajee.—J. C. Cama.

532-80—Jefferson, B and D—Runchordass Canjee vs Burjorjee Pallonjee Mehergee and others—H. Bicknell.

544-80—M. H. Khan—Becharsing Sobhasing vs Nowla Futta and others—Janardhen and H.

549-80—Smith and F—C. A. Turner vs Gangjee Nurput—H. Bicknell.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.

T. S. WEIR, } Honorary Secretaries.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, }

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULIST'S OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Opthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

POWELL—February 8th, near Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba, George Banfield, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Powell, aged 20 years, 2 months, and 21 days. Deeply and sincerely regretted.

THORPE—February 4th, at Ahmednagar, Edith Blanche, youngest child of W. Thorpe, Government Telegraph Department, Ahmednagar.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"DANDY" and "N. J. KHARAS."—Received.

SEVERAL letters to the Editor are kept back for want of space.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1881.

THE telegrams from England which we publish this morning are of very exceptional interest. Beginning with a rumoured plot to blow up Windsor Castle, announcing the marrage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts with young Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, and winding up with the statement of the *Agence Russe* that the actions of Russia in Afghanistan have been perfectly straightforward, there is sufficient to arouse the attention of the most *blasé* reader. With respect to the rumoured plot for the destruction of Windsor Castle, we must say at once that we do not give it the slightest credence. Any one who has seen Windsor Castle will understand how wild and impracticable is the notion of blowing it up. A congeries of old Norman towers and keeps, difficult of access, carefully guarded by military and by a picked force of the Metropolitan police, the most reckless Nihilist would despair of destroying it, even if he conceived the idea. Had the explosion in the Winter Palace not taken place, this "rumour" respecting Windsor Castle would not now be heard of. In a day or two the inevitable contradiction will come, just as it came in respect to the "rumoured" design to blow up one of H.M.'s ships a few months since; and we shall hear no more of it. There is more ground, perhaps, for regarding with attention the statement that Mr. Parnellhas been absent from London for a week past, and is supposed to be in Paris. The *Daily Telegraph* on Wednesday or Thursday last published a paragraph stating that it was rumoured in the House of Commons that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of that honourable member, and it is just possible that there is some good reason for his absence from his place in Parliament. The inference is, of course, that he has been discovered dabbling in some plot of a seditious kind, but he may be apprehensive of arrest under some clause of the new Coercion Bill. For the present, however, he is not obstructing the business of Parliament, and that may be accepted as a compensation for his absence from the place where he is—according to the rumour mentioned in the *Daily Telegraph*—particularly "wanted." That there is no danger of an outbreak in Ireland is evident from the fact that the Secretary of State for War has offered to send Sir George Colley strong reinforcements of all arms in ten days' time. Sir George has accepted the offer, whence we may conclude that the forces now advancing to the front from Durban are not deemed sufficient for the reduction of the Boers to order. On the other hand, the Cape authorities seem to be surmounting the difficulties which confronted them; one of the Basuto chiefs has asked for an armistice—a sure sign of failing strength on the part of the enemy. The importance at first attributed to the secret correspondence found at Kabul seems to be gradually fading. Reuter now informs us that a corrected interpretation of certain passages in that correspondence does not warrant the assumption that Russia had intended to foment a Mahomedan rebellion in India. And the "secret treaty" was already half-explained away! We publish this morning a pretty full abstract of the secret correspondence, which will be eagerly perused, pending the arrival of the documents themselves. It is evident that, whatever the real designs of the Russians at the time with regard to India, they deliberately misled the Ameer Shere Ali by specific promises which they never made the slightest pretence of fulfilling. The Afghans have certainly a right to consider the Russian intriguers rather as "serpents" than as "doves" in their regard. But then the *Agence Russe* assures us that the conduct of the Russians in Afghanistan was perfectly straightforward throughout!

MR. JAMES CAIRD'S report on the condition of India has, so far, received anything but an encouraging reception from a world it hoped to benefit. Written in the form of a letter to a Secretary of State who had expressly solicited the favour, it was an attempt to deal frankly with all the important questions that formed part of the reference made to Mr. Caird. Of these questions by far the most important are those relating to the form of our administration in this country, including as they do all the rest. Mr. Caird has arrived at the opinion that the present system of attempting to govern a continent like India—which, as he says, is more populous than the United Kingdom, France, Austria, Prussia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark all combined, and includes as many varieties of language, race, religion, and differences of soil and climate—from Calcutta or Simla is completely broken down, and must, if persisted in, lead to a dangerous aggravation of evils for which it is directly responsible. He pointed out that the members of the Governor General's Council, by whose Indian experience a statesman from England is now chiefly guided, "are the same class of men as those who form the Councils of the Governors of Provinces. They are in no way more capable, and therefore an appeal to them on questions with which the Provincial Council on the spot is best able to deal divides responsibility, and causes great additional friction, correspondence, and delay, without any gain of intellectual power." And Mr. Caird attempted to clinch his argument on this all-important point by a reference to the recent legislation for the relief of the Deccan ryots—legislation the need for which was, as Mr. Caird and most other people believe, plain to the officers on the spot fully twenty years ago, but which it had taken all that time to extort from the Supreme Government.

Mr. Caird's report, which had thus assumed in great measure the form of an indictment against the form of administration in India was in due course forwarded to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, who added that he should be glad to receive any observations which that Government might desire to offer on the important questions raised in it. There could not have been in any case much doubt as to the view our Supreme Government would take of the competency of a gentleman who had thus audaciously classed them, in power of intellect, with members of the Councils of Madras and Calcutta; but we could wish that the late Government of India had been able to discuss the questions to which their attention was thus invited with something of the calm and courteous spirit shown by their antagonist. They had much to say for themselves, we doubt not, all along the line of attack; but the defence they have actually indited is chiefly valuable as affording proof of the spirit in which the Supreme Government of India is prepared to discuss questions affecting its constitution or existence. The temper shown throughout the despatch is a deplorable but sufficient explanation of the many misconceptions and misrepresentations with regard to the views propounded by Mr. Caird, and the amazing character of some of the arguments by which it is sought to rebut those views.

We need say little about the want of courtesy shown throughout this desptch to all whose views are at variance with those of the writers. Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey were never at a loss for expressions intimating the profoundest contempt for the intellect and honesty—either or both—of their opponents, and their hand had not lost its cunning in June, 1880. If Sir John Strachey was equal then—as we find here he was—to contending that in Calcutta alone could due financial control over the finances of India be found, there is nothing surprising in his attempt to discredit Mr. Caird *in initio* as a person who did not, and could not, know anything he was talking about. "Mr. Caird," we are informed in para. 1, "travelled through several provinces of India during the cold season of 1878-79." This is the beginning of his record, according to Sir John Strachey; and he might, for all Sir John hints to the contrary, have been born the year previously. The moral of this introduction of Mr. Caird on the scene of Indian politics is preserved for the last para. of the report, where will be found the following extinguisher:—"It is not inappropriate to remark that to, perhaps, every question upon which Mr. Caird writes the attention of the Government of India, and of the local Governments, has been for many years very carefully directed, and that most exhaustive discussions and reports are to be found regarding them in our offices. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that a hurried passage through certain parts of India during the cold weather of one year would enable any single individual, however eminent, unacquainted with the language, habits, and customs of the people, to arrive at any accurate conclusions upon intricate and important principles of revenue and judicial administration, which vary with the conditions of almost every province; and we regret that we are not in accord with Mr. Caird as regards most of his proposals." Such an attack will, we suppose, survive Mr. Caird's modest rejoinder, to the effect that he has given Indian subjects and the evidence of the most capable administrators of that country the most careful study ever since twenty years ago, he was called upon in Parliament to take part in the discussion on the last India Bill; and if the British Government, after this, ever send out again a specialist, however eminent, to look into what is being done in the best possible of ways by the best possible of Governments, it will be because they are absolutely insensible to the graces of style.

A good illustration of the want of fairness induced by the frame of mind into which Mr. Caird's criticism threw the Government of India is furnished by the way in which they dispose of the argument drawn from the delay which took place in applying legislative relief to the wants of the Deccan. After the ingenuous remark that they do not quite follow Mr. Caird in his statement that twenty years ago "the Bombay Government urged certain changes of the law, which in its practical working had given rise to widespread discontent and disaffection," we have the following piece of sophistry, as we do not hesitate to call it:—"When he adds that 'not till the year 1879 . . . . has it been found possible to obtain from the general Government a proposal for such an alteration of the law as the Provincial Government, if alone responsible, would have promptly adopted,' we presume he refers to the recent Act for the relief of the Deccan ryots. If this be so, we would mention that the Deccan Ryots Act originated from the report of a Special Commission appointed under the orders of Lord Northbrook's Government. The Commission made their report early in 1876; the Bombay Government were much occupied with famine relief operations in 1877. The first proposals for legislation reached us in the year 1878; in 1879 we received a final expression of the views of the Bombay Government; and the Act was passed in the autumn of the same year, very much in the shape desired by the Bombay Government." We do not know whom the Government of India hoped to deceive by this picture of legislative activity. It will certainly not impose upon any one in Bombay.

We are anxious, however, to call special attention to one point Mr. Caird undoubtedly makes, because it relates to a subject which we conceive to be of first-rate importance. We have on previous occasions reflected on the scandal involved in the fact that Government carries on its Small Cause Courts "business" at a large profit to itself. So little ashamed is the Government of India of making its administration of justice a thing of barter that in the new Small Cause Courts Bill provision has been made for increasing the fee in some cases to as much as 100 per cent. The costliness to the litigants of a system of court fees which throws, most unfairly, upon them 91 per cent. of the total cost of the administration of justice did not escape Mr. Caird's observation; and he recommended that in the Small Cause Courts the fees should be abolished altogether, and that, with the view of lessening the burden of the suitors, they should be required to plead in person. In their rejoinder the Government of India contends that litigation in their courts cannot be said to be costly, inasmuch as, besides the cost of legal advice, the litigants have to give up to the State only 17 per cent. of the property in dispute as the price for a decision; and that it is absurd to talk of the delay in the disposal of suits in view of a table like this:—

Average duration of a

	Contested Suit.	Uncontested Suit.
N. W. P.	44 days	23 days
Punjaub.	24 "	16 "
Central Provinces.	28 "	20 "
Burma.	9 "	7 "
Bengal.	89 "	45 "

"In the two other provinces, where litigation is more complicated, the average duration is longer, reaching to 256 days in Bombay and 251 days in Madras for a contested suit."

We do not know whether the Government of India is talking here of Small Cause Courts suits. If they are not, they are not meeting Mr. Caird. If they are, we should not be surprised if the last sentence of the passage quoted contains a libel on the provinces of Madras and Bombay. Be that as it may, what is to be thought of statesmen who can complacently quote figures like these as satisfactory? Well may Mr. Caird contrast with the state of things here revealed the process for the recovery of small debts in Scotland. In Scotland there is no *ad valorem* duty. No pleader is allowed, except by the authority of the judge, and with the consent of both parties; and the whole time occupied, from the issue of the summons to the decree of the court, does not exceed 15 days!

Into the question of the usefulness of pleaders in our Small Cause Courts space will not allow us to enter here at length. The Government of India say that Mr. Caird's recommendation is "somewhat puzzling when compared with the facts." This is their polite way of insinuating that Mr. Caird was here "in the air," as our friend the *Pioneer* is fond of saying of all who disagree with it and its Government. But, as might have been expected, the fact relied upon turns out to be an argument, which is that the judge could not be trusted to do his work without the check imposed on him by the presence of the Bar. The argument, in our humble opinion, is a bad one. To us it seems that the publicity which attends their proceedings is all the check our judges need. But the point is one on which we should be glad to know the opinion of those officials themselves. Here in Bombay, if rumour be true, it is a curious commentary on the value attached by the Government of India to the Bar of the Small Cause Courts that the judges of these courts are endeavouring to take away the privilege of pleading from a large proportion of the present practitioners.

WE hear from home that the authorities at the War Office have at last determined to put down the medal-hunting innovation that has recently been allowed to creep into the army, to the benefit of a favoured few. Instructions have been sent to the authorities at Natal that such officers as may arrive there on leave with a view to seeking employment, without authority from the Horse Guards, are to be ordered to rejoin their respective regiments forthwith, and consider their leave of absence cancelled. Until quite lately the rule of the service has been, that regiments composing the brigades of a force give officers to fill the ordinary staff positions of the brigades. This having been somewhat unreasonably set aside, the result has been that officers on the personal staff of high officials in India have so arranged that when it suited them, they could be absent from their allotted duties and pass so much time on service as they pleased, returning whence they came with donation batta and a medal. It was high time that the authorities opened their eyes to this matter, which to regimental officers was a hardship not lightly felt by the many who follow their colours to good and bad stations, wherever they are ordered, looking forward to a turn of luck when they take the field.

WE hear that the Marine Department has received telegraphic instructions to take up tonnage for the shipment of a cavalry regiment and two batteries of field artillery to Natal.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Colonel Mignon has served long in the Judge Advocate General's Department, and when Colonel Maud leaves he stood next for the post. It is, however, to be given to Colonel Wardrop, to make up for his not being made Adjutant-General. But two wrongs do not make a right.

MR. STEWART, C.S., the popular Collector of Satara, is to succeed Colonel Anderson as the head of the Survey Department. He is to have six months to learn the work. The idea is original.

THE WADHWAN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, FEB. 11.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW! To Englishmen in India the words call up memories of quiet old country towns, enlivened once a year into something like animation on the occasion of its annual cattle-show. Who among Englishmen, at all acquainted with a rural life, has not strolled on some November or December day through the miry clay of the show-field, and with unholy pleasure prodded with his stick the long-suffering pig, lying in all the agonies of excessive fatness, buried his fingers deep in the wool of the patient Southdown, pinched with infinite satisfaction the prize fat ox, and surveyed with critical eye the points of cart-horse and hunter? Wide as are the differences between an English and an Indian show, there are yet many points in which they closely resemble each other. At both, horses, cows, oxen, and sheep are entered for competition, and East and West the owners have the same convictions with respect to the animals they exhibit. But here it may almost be said that the resemblance ceases, and the Indian show asserts its superiority and overpowers its Western compeer by the sheer might of its variety. I have visited very many English agricultural exhibitions, but I never saw at them either camels, wild asses, or buffaloes; but they were all to be seen at the show opened on Thursday at the Wadhwan Civil Station. Then your English show is generally a somewhat dreary affair, compared with the meeting held beneath a bright blue sky, and attended by thousands of visitors clad in picturesque vestments of varied hues. There can be little brightness and gaiety under a weeping sky or in a raw misty atmosphere, and with slush or wet grass under foot. Discomforts such as these are the almost natural concomitants of any outdoor winter meeting in England. Here all is cheerful and pleasing to the eye. The brilliant sunlight, the cool shade given by the abundant foliage of the trees, and the ever shifting colour offer a charming contrast to the dun of a Western winter.

Agricultural shows have done much to improve the breed of horses and cattle and to promote the interests of agriculture generally in England, and there is every reason to believe that they will become more numerous and exercise a very beneficial effect in this country. If they do not, it will not be the fault of Major Nutt, Political Agent at Wadhwan, for he has long worked with the utmost assiduity to promote the welfare of those who are in any way connected with the cultivation of the soil and the breeding of horses and cattle. Under his admirable direction three very successful shows have been held in Kathiawar, and the last of these, the one held on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of this month, was undoubtedly the best. It took place at the Wadhwan Civil Station, an important centre of the cotton-producing country. Holding the horse to be the noblest animal in creation, I will notice him first. More than 250 horses were exhibited, nearly all of them being of the Kathiawar breed. Many of them were really splendid animals, and all were in first-rate condition. Major Nutt, in a note on horse breeding in Kathiawar, has recorded his opinion that the subject of horse breeding in the province is one of great importance and deserving special attention. He considers the question one of State policy, calculated to benefit the Government of India and the chiefs and people of Kathiawar. He advocates, and presents good evidence in support of his advocacy, the preservation of the indigenous breed of horses, unmixed with either Arab or English strains. Mr. F. F. Collins, the principal Veterinary Surgeon with the Government of India, writing in 1873, declared that the Kathis he had examined showed length and substance, coupled with plenty of breeding: that their knee and hock action was most perfect; that they possessed the physical capabilities of the cat, coupled with the characteristics of the thoroughbred, were generally sound, and had no broken knees. After according these horses further praise, he went on to say that Kathiawar was a good nursery from which the remounts of the Bombay army could be easily recruited. The people of Kathiawar are, according to the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, very proud of their horses, descended as they are from sires and dams whose feats of speed and endurance, during the disturbed state of the province a century ago, have been woven into household tales. At the Wadhwan show there was exhibited a splendid animal, whose sire was the renowned Reddo, the property of the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur. Reddo was born and bred at Palitana in the Panchal, and is a true specimen of the famous old Kathiawar breed doing work in the stud of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur. Most of the horses were exhibited by the chiefs of Kathiawar, and a few Karbaris. The Raja of Durgundah, the Thakore of Limri, and the Thakore of Wadhwan were among the largest exhibitors of horses. A number of buffaloes were on show, some of them being of enormous size, and yielding large quantities of milk. Several of these beasts were sent by Koombies. There was a splendid show of oxen, one or two of which were over six feet in height. Of cows also there was a goodly store, but not so fine a collection as the buffaloes. Riding and loading camels were well represented. An idea of the importance of the show may be obtained from the following figures showing the number of the cattle exhibited:—Oxen for agricultural purposes, 79; oxen for shigram, 38; bullocks over three years, 18; cows, 88; bulls, 6; buffaloes, 82; camels, 34. These numbers show the willingness not only of the chiefs, but of the agriculturists and others of the people, to exhibit their animals, and are a sufficient answer to those who assert that the spirit of emulation in such matters cannot be infused into the minds of the natives of this country. In a tent specially set apart for the purpose there was an exhibition of dogs of varied colours, sizes, and breeds, prizes being offered for greyhounds, bull terriers, fox terriers, smooth-haired and rough-haired terriers, spaniels, lap-dogs, shepherd dogs, and dogs of "any other breed." Another large tent was filled with a collection of fruits, vegetables, and grain, of which some very fine specimens were shown. The display in this tent showed how extensive the cultivation of European fruits and vegetables is becoming in some parts of India, where once they were extremely rare; and this fact is another proof of the advantages offered by these exhibitions. There was a nice collection of grain and seeds, cotton, tobacco grown in India, dyes of various kinds, and forage plants and grasses. At one end of the show ground were placed a number of pens of poultry, but they were not so numerous as might have been expected, considering the immense number of fowls kept in this country. The natives of India pay but little attention to the rearing of good fowls, although poultry forms an important portion of their food. It is, therefore, a step in the right direction to offer prizes for the best birds. The arrangements in the show ground were admirable. The centre of the show was occupied by horses, mares, and ponies; the bullocks, buffaloes, camels, goats, sheep, asses, and mules being tethered and penned around the horses. Grass was provided free, and fuel was supplied at a moderate cost. Excellent arrangements were made for providing a good supply,—an important matter where hundreds of animals were gathered together. Earthern troughs were formed, in order that it might not be necessary for the horses and cattle to be removed far from the place assigned to them.

The show was opened at four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday. Major Nutt, the Political Agent and promoter of the show, met a number of native chiefs at the entrance to the grounds, and conducted them through the show. The scene just at this time was a very pretty and picturesque one. The chiefs were arrayed in brilliant costumes, and were attended by crowds of followers, and the long rows of horses, with the fluttering of the numberless pennons attached to the light bamboo fences, had quite a charming effect. On the party entering the show, the band stationed in the centre of the grounds struck up "God save the Queen." A handsome arch spanned the principal entrance to the show. It bore on one side the words "Success to the Wadhwan Agricultural Show," and on the other the motto "Speed the Plough." The motto "Welcome to all" was displayed at the other entrance. The show was visited by thousands of natives and by a number of European ladies and gentlemen, including Mr. J. B. Peachey, C.S.I., Mr. Beaman, Captain Humfrey, Mr. Garnett, Mr. Beadle, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Proctor-Simms, Captain Hunter, Mr. F. K. Fernandez, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Duxbury, Mr. and Miss Bulkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist, Miss Coen, Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Aitken, Major Hancock, Mr. Dangerfield

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN-AFGHAN INTRIGUES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 13.

The following is a brief summary of the Afghan-Russian correspondence :—

In deputing General Stolietoff to Kabul, in June, 1878, General Kaufmann told the Ameer that a close alliance with Russia would be beneficial to the latter; and more so to Afghanistan ; its advantages would be permanently evident.

The Ameer Shere Ali, in acknowledging this, said he had fully understood the representations made to him by General Stolietoff, who would verbally tell General Kaufmann his answers to them.

General Stolietoff, writing to the Afghan Foreign Minister, on September 21, from Tashkend, said :—" I am starting to see our Emperor to-day, inform His Majesty personally of our affairs. I hope those who want to enter the gate of Kabul from the east will see that the gate is closed. Then, please God, they will tremble."

Writing again on October 8, 1878, General Stolietoff made the following allusion to raising a rebellion in India :—" Whatever our Government advises you, you should give it to us. I tell you the truth, that our Government is as wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove. Now I inform you that the enemy of your famous religion wants to make peace with you through the Sultan of Turkey ; therefore you should look to your brothers who live on the other side of the river. If God stirs them up and gives the sword of fight into their hands, then go in the name of God ; otherwise you should be as a serpent : make peace openly, and in secret prepare for war ; and when God reveals his order to you declare yourself. It will be well when your enemy wants to enter the country that you send an able emissary possessing the tongue of a serpent and full of deceit to the enemy's country, so that he may with sweet words perplex the enemy's mind, and induce him to give up the intention of fighting with you."

The Ameer, writing in October, 1878, to General Kaufmann, said that all the British preparations for war were complete, and nothing remained but to fight. He enclosed a letter to the Czar recounting his grievances, and saying that the arrival of the Emperor's mission had aggravated the opposition and enmity of the British Government. Speaking of Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, Shere Ali said :—" The British envoy, with a large number of followers, reached Jamrood ostensibly on a mission, but in reality with the intention of causing mischief to the Afghan Government, and of passing on to the capital without permission, to satisfy their desire to insult the Russian mission." The Ameer asked the Czar to send such friendly assistance as would ensure the maintenance of the tranquillity of Afghanistan.

General Kaufmann, writing on November 4, said he had telegraphed a summary of the Ameer's letter to the Czar, and advised Shere Ali to make peace with the British, if they offered it.

Shere Ali, in reply, said he had made overtures by sending a letter containing civil and polite expressions.

All this time Colonel Rosgonoff was in Kabul, and General Kaufmann, writing to him in the early part of December, 1878, said :—" The Ameer knows perfectly well it is impossible for me to assist him with troops in the winter. Therefore it is necessary that war should not be declared at this unseasonable time. If the English, in spite of the Ameer's exertions to avoid war, commence it, you must start for Tashkend, as your presence in Afghanistan in winter is useless."

A letter from Shere Ali, dated 8th December, 1878, to the envoy sent by him to accompany General Stolietoff, after recounting the defeats at Ali Musjid and Peiwar Kotal, continues :—" Now, as this is the time for the Emperor to lend friendly assistance, I have addressed a letter to the Governor of Turkistan, requesting him to send to Afghan Turkistan 32,000 troops of Tashkend, which General Stolietoff told me in your presence were ready, and would be despatched whenever I required them."

Writing to General Kaufmann on the same date, the Ameer earnestly asked for aid in men, and said if harm or injury befell the Afghan Government, the blame would rest on the Russian Government.

On the 22nd December the Ameer wrote that, acting under the advice of his nobility, he had started from Kabul for St. Petersburgh, so that a congress might be held to settle his quarrel with the English. He had left his son, Yakub Khan, in charge. General Kaufmann, in reply, advised Shere Ali not to leave his kingdom, as his arrival in Russian territory would make things worse.

After Shere Ali's death General Kaufmann wrote to Yakub Khan, saying he hoped relations of friendship similar to those established with Shere Ali would be possible.

Yakub, replying on July 26, 1879, said both the British and Afghan Governments were now pleased and happy, and consequently all communications to him must come through the channels mentioned in the treaty of Gundamuck.

Regarding the treaty concluded between Shere Ali and Russia, a written statement made by a Minister of Yakub Khan shows that Russia engaged to repel attacks upon Afghanistan, while the Ameer promised not to wage war with any foreign power without consulting the Russian Government. The Ameer undertook to report regularly to General Kaufmann.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT'S CALCUTTA JOURNALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

Messrs. Roberts, Morgan and Co., on behalf of certain mortgagees, ask for offers for the purchase of the *Statesman* and *Agriculturist* newspapers, their plant, good-will, &c.

A STATE BALL.

A state ball takes place on Wednesday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUMOURED PLOT TO BLOW UP WINDSOR CASTLE.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The *Daily News* of to-day publishes a rumour that a plot has been discovered to blow up Windsor Castle, and that Her Majesty's return from Osborne to Windsor has in consequence been postponed, and other precautionary measures taken.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF'S MOVEMENTS.

The same journal publishes a telegram to-day from St. Petersburg stating that General Skobeleff's main body has returned to Bami in detachments from Askabad and Geopetea (query, Geok Tepe).

THE GOLD COAST COMMAND.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Justice (Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in the West Indies) will be appointed to the Gold Coast command.

THE COERCIVE MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

It is intended that the coercive measures for Ireland shall have a retroactive effect from 1st October last.

ABSENCE OF MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell has been absent from Parliament during the week, and it is believed he is in Paris.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR NATAL.

Mr. Childers (Secretary of State for War) has offered to send Sir George Colley strong reinforcements of all arms in ten days' time, which offer he has accepted.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

Lord Enfield (Under-Secretary of State for India), replying to a question in the House of Lords, promised to produce the private and confidential papers in connection with Kandahar before the debate on the subject on the 24th instant.

MARRIAGE OF BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS.

The marriage of the Baroness Burdett Coutts with Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was duly solemnized to-day.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

Latest advices from Natal state that a force of Boers is between Bigarsberg and Newcastle.

The British reinforcements now on the march from Durban to the front have been ordered to *rendezvous* at Ladysmith before advancing further.

THE BASUTO WAR.

The Basuto chief Letsea has asked for one week's armistice.

THE KABUL CORRESPONDENCE.

A corrected interpretation of certain passages in the secret correspondence found in Kabul does not warrant the assumption that Russia had intended to foment a Mahomedan rebellion in India.

HEAVY WEATHER IN THE CHANNEL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Nizam, outward bound for Bombay, has had to put into Plymouth for repairs owing to most tempestuous weather she has encountered in the channel. She will sail again to-morrow.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE TURCOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 12.

It is officially announced that the Turcomans are generally submitting to the Russians, and that General Skobeleff has established a provisional government with a national representation.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* declares that the actions of Russia in Afghanistan have been perfectly straightforward.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Feb. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Bancora, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this evening, and the same company's s. s. Canara, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed from here at the same time.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Total week's sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
Amount forwarded	19,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	4,000	,,
Amount forwarded	1,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	183,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	4,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	668,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	37,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	51,000	,,

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¾
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8 lbs. do	7-3
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¾
4½ do.	89¾
5 do. Consols for account	98⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	51¾
Oriental Bank shares	£20-10
Chartered ,, ,,	£22
Mercantile ,, ,,	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai	£43-10

Arrival—Athens.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, FEB. 12, 6-45 A. M.

French mail-steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, FEB. 12, 4-56 P. M.

The Turkish route interrupted beyond Moussoul.

HIS Excellency the Governor will preside at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Cathedral High School in the Town Hall on Friday next, the 18th instant.

THERE will be a change of programme for every performance at the Gaiety this week—to-day (Monday), "Two Orphans"; Tuesday, "Led Astray"; Wednesday, "Leah"; Thursday, "Finafore"; Friday, "The Ladies' Battle"; and Saturday, "The Octoroon."

THE action of the G. I. P. Railway authorities, in the recent increase in the rates for carrying cotton, seems to have fired the latent energy of the native corn-merchants. Some leading members of the trade have convened a meeting, to be held at the Ryan Market next Monday, to consider the expediency of forming a Chamber to watch and promote the interests of the corn and seed trade.

SIGNOR POMPEI, the "buffo" of Mdme. Carlotta Patti's company, proposes, we hear, to make an application to the Italian Opera Committee to arrange for a company and orchestra to visit India next season. Signor Pompei suggests a season of one month in Madras, commencing next October, four months in Calcutta, and six weeks in Bombay, the latter period to include the end of March and all April, 1882. The subscriptions required to be guaranteed are Rs. 40,000 for Calcutta, Rs. 12,000 for Madras, and Rs. 15,000 for Bombay.

THE best shot in the British army for the year 1879-80 was Private Hugh Morgan, 77th Foot, who has been awarded the prize of £20 and the silver medal.

THE Madras Government, in view of the financial position of the Madras Municipality, have ordered the municipal contributions towards police and hospitals for 1880 and 1881—Rs. 1,71,954 for the two years—to be "held in suspense till further orders."

THE Calcutta *Statesman* promises a report of an interesting case of breach of promise, tried and decided by Mr. Justice Broughton on Monday last, in which a Miss Rose D'Rozario sued one Alfred John Connelly, an employé in the service of the Port Commissioners, for breach of promise of marriage. Damages were assessed at Rs. 5,000, but his lordship, who found in favour of the plaintiff appellant, awarded only Rs. 1,000, and costs.

THERE is no truth whatever, the *Pioneer* says, in a statement circulated by a contemporary that Mr. J. B. Lyall has been appointed Resident at Baroda on Mr. Melville's departure to England. On the contrary, the post has been offered to Colonel John Watson, lately commanding in the Kurram Valley, and will probably be accepted by him. Colonel Watson's experience as Resident at Gwalior should stand him in good stead at Baroda.

THREE Snider rifles were stolen from the 27th Punjab Native Infantry at Lundi Kotal on the 3rd instant. There have been not a few cases of theft of rifles lately at this place.

THE Lahore paper is informed that five men in the garb of Samarcandis are now in Peshawar, lodging in the Government serai there. "They give themselves out to be Turkish subjects, and say that they were in confinement under Russian orders, and that having escaped they are now travelling to their own country. They are probably Russian spies."

MAJOR-GENERAL MACPHERSON, who has been appointed to the command of the Allahabad Division, arrived in Allahabad from England on Friday morning. Brigadier-General Cobbe, who has now to revert to his substantive appointment as Brigadier Commanding the Saugor District, left Allahabad on Friday night for Jubbulpore.

IT is the *Pioneer's* fault if on reading the following paragraph people are reminded of the old saying that "when rogues fall out honest men come by their own":—From various symptoms, it seems that indiscreet friends of the generals responsible for the disaster at Maiwand are making efforts to throw blame on Colonel St. John, the Political Officer. From the way in which our own correspondent in London has apparently been influenced by this intrigue, it must clearly be daring and determined. On Monday, however, we shall some give some explanations which will throw a little more light on the events concerned than the ill-advised champions of Generals Primrose and Burrows can have reckoned for." The "explanations" will be looked for with interest.

THE 17th March has been fixed as the day upon which the young Maharaja of Mysore will be formally installed as ruler of his State. His Highness will attain his majority early in March. His Excellency the Governor of Madras has consented, at the request of the Government of India, to preside at the ceremonial of installation.

MAJOR THE HON'BLE GEORGE NAPIER, the *Pioneer* says, is paying a visit to Calcutta prior to sinking his talents in the obscurity of Murdan. "The Viceroy, by consulting experts of Major Napier's calibre, will learn more of the true nature of the Russian advance in Central Asia than he can hope to glean from garbled despatches from the India Office."

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* writes :—From information privately received, we believe it to be a fact that one of the chaplains of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in this Presidency, one of the Rs. 800 a month covenanted clergymen, has preached a sermon on the advantages of not belonging to a State Church. Why does not that clergyman refuse to receive his State salary ?

WITH reference to the commissariat arrangements, in connection with the expeditionary force in Sonthalistan, a Calcutta paper hears, it has been decided that the power of ordering and making supplies will rest with the commanding officers, and that a native *gomasta* has been appointed by the Commissariat Department to distribute rations to the troops.

IT is stated that the branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla which was opened at Multan some months ago will shortly be closed, the business there not having proved sufficiently extensive.

THE Shikarpore merchants are preparing for the worst. Much of their business with Kandahar consists in advancing funds to local dealers and exporters. They are now, the Lahore paper states, sending instructions to their Kandahar agents to realise immediately, and decline further applications for loans. The merchants, and they ought to be good judges, are far from sharing Lord Hartington's belief in the possibility of a stable government after our troops leave Southern Afghanistan.

THERE seems reason to believe, the *Pioneer* thinks, that the publication of the Russian papers found in Kabul may be due to a desire, on the part of the Home Government, to justify themselves in the eyes of the Radicals for prolonging the occupation of Kandahar, a change of front at which Lord Hartington has latterly hinted. "We may state that the Indian Government have not committed themselves in the least to Ayoub Khan or Hashim Khan, and that every nerve will be strained to effect a settlement without regard to these sirdars."

THERE have been some audacious robberies in Calcutta recently. A report was made on the 5th instant to the Superintendent of the Suburban Police that on the day previous about twenty dacoits, armed with swords and pistols, entered the house of Babu Juggobundo Roy, at Ballygunge, and abstracted from a safe currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 3,000. A local paper observes that Ballygunge of late appears to be infested with a gang of marauders, who have, by their depredations, caused considerable uneasiness to the residents and frustrated the police. It is also said that this band of rovers in quest of plunder is chiefly composed of Kabulese.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from Peshawar that a final settlement has been made with the Khyber headmen for the safety of the Pass, on the lines previously mentioned in these columns, the material alteration being that the responsibility is entirely thrown on the tribesmen themselves, instead of jointly with the British authorities. The maliks and headmen have now left for their homes. It seems to us, however, that this alteration is a very material one, and we would ask to be informed of the nature of the guarantee taken by the Government for the loyalty of the tribes.

COMMENTING on the nature of the papers reported to have been found at Kabul, the *Madras Times* remarks :—To stir up India under pretence of helping Turkey, while Russia took advantage of the disturbance to work her own will in Afghanistan, is peculiarly and characteristically Russian. This proposal, as well as the way in which the Russian ally, Shere Ali, a good Mussulman, was cast off in the hour of his dire extremity, will show not only Afghanistan, but Mahomedans everywhere, what a thoroughly reliable friend they have in Russia !

AN inquiry has been held at Madras into the circumstances attending the collision between the British India Company's steamer Africa and the pattimar Yeshwanti off the West Coast, near Cochin, on the 30th November last. The court concludes that the crew of the pattimar must have been either asleep, or that they must have got under cover of the matting ; that in either case, their attention was drawn to the steamer only when she was actually bearing down on them ; that then the men lost their heads and exhibited a light at the last moment, when it was too late to save a collision. The court acquits Captain Henderson and Mr. Downes (the third officer of the Africa), who was on duty at the time of the collision, of all blame in connection with the unfortunate accident, which resulted in the utter loss of the pattimar Yeshwanti and her cargo. And when the collision did take place owing to the carelessness of the pattimar's people, Captain Henderson and his officers were most prompt to save life, by throwing life-lines overboard and lowering a boat. Every soul on board the pattimar was saved, and it was not until this was accomplished, and he had satisfied himself that the pattimar was a hopeless wreck, that Captain Henderson proceeded in his voyage. There are two circumstances, the court remarks, which came out in this inquiry that deserve mention, and seem to call for consideration. One is, that on board the Africa, and it may also be the case on the other steamers, there is no instant means of communication between the look-out man and the officer on watch, whether by means of a telegraph instrument or by the striking of a bell. Juman Ali, the look-out man, first ran to the foot of the bridge, on which the officer was stationed, in order to be heard, and then called out that a light was in sight. In this case more immediate means of communication may have availed nothing, as the Yeshwanti was probably struck the moment almost that she showed her light ; but as there is a space of about 100 feet to traverse between the look-out man's station and the foot of the bridge, it may be of importance in other cases to have instant communication by telegraph or bell, rather than lose even the moment required to run the short distance between the forecastle and the bridge. The other circumstance is, that Captain Henderson was strong on the point that the persons in charge of pattimars do not know the use of the red and green lights they are now ordered to carry ; that they better understand the use of the ordinary flare-up or white light ; and that if the Yeshwanti had shown an ordinary flare-up light in time, it would have been seen, and no collision would have taken place.

IN the *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* we read that "the use of honorific handles or appendages to one's name, except on formal occasions, is sometimes apt to become absurd. A man is now being tried on the gravest charges, yet, whenever his name is mentioned, it is coupled with C. S. I. The Press Commissioner telegraphs to all the papers in India the promotion or transfer of persons whom any editor can at once identify, by unnecessarily adding their caudal honours at a rate which should make an auditor stare. One pays 'C. C.' on the very doorplate of his house ; another K. C. S. I. Can love of titles go further ? Fortunately they are becoming so common that, as in France, the *vieille noblesse* will have to descend to plain Mr. in order to be truly distinguished from the decorated parvenus. We all know Sir F. Roberts, and his modesty after he has gained his own laurels ; but we do not always require to be reminded of his K. C. S. I., &c., &c. There was a time at the Simla bandstand, now happily gone, when, if one called out in a little louder tone than usual, "Sir John," or "Sir Peter," half-a-dozen persons would turn round, thinking that the address was meant for them."

ONE object in abandoning the final revision of the census schedules in the Sonthal Pergunnas on the 17th instant is, the *Englishman* is informed, to avoid re-opening simultaneously throughout the Pergunnas a wound which is already beginning to heal. In Jamtara, where the first opposition was experienced, all is now officially reported to be quite quiet. The schedules have been filled up, and the people believe that all is over, and that their original suspicions were groundless. The same effect is gradually being produced in other parts of the Pergunnas ; and it is thought that it would be a great pity to re-open the whole question without some greater compensating advantage than would be obtained from the simultaneous enumeration on the 17th. In the Sonthal villages in the districts adjoining the Pergunnas the final revision is, we are informed, to be made by day, instead of by night.

THE cause of the Sonthali disturbance, the Calcutta papers state, seems to have been the preachings of the "Kherwars." This sect came into existence among the Sonthals about ten years ago. They are a religious sect, and very strict in their religious observances. But they have a distinctly non-religious object, inasmuch as they object to payment of rent in any form. Their argument seems to be—"God has created the soil ; we, ryots, plough the land ; who are you, hakims and zemindars, that we should pay you taxes and rents?" The operations of the census commenced, and were naturally enough at once laid hold of by the "Kherwars." The Sonthals were told, "If you allow your names to be written down, and yourselves to be counted, then all the promises made you through the 'Kherwars' will go for nothing. Your lands will never be free, and the *raj* will remain with the hakims and the zemindars." It was the "Kherwars" who set afloat the rumour that the Sonthal women were to be given as wives to strangers, and that men and women were to have marks branded on them, on their breasts and other parts of their bodies. These rumours spread fast, and created a panic of wrath and fear. The Sonthals were resolved to brave all consequences rather than allow the census, as they understood it, to be carried out. In some places, however, these rumours were met promptly, and disposed of out of hand. We hear of one missionary, a man of great influence among the Sonthals, who called in all the Benaguhurias, and informed them that these reports were false and wicked, and that he would order any headmen to be flogged who should be caught spreading them about. He caught one or two ringleaders, and made them pay ten rupees each, which was spent in providing a general feast, at which the whole assembly learned that the fables of the "Kherwars" were not only false, but baneful.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* special correspondent in Kabul writes that the distribution of the forces of Ayoub Khan is as follows :—Sirdars Abdulla Jan and Mahomed Hashim Khan with 6,000 men and four guns are at Farrah, and Ayoub Khan with the main body, computed at seven regiments of intantry and two squadrons of cavalry, is now at Herat. The leaders at Farrah are reported to have the support of the people of the Pusht district. A brother of General Hyder Khan's has been deputed by the Ameer to proceed to Maimana to keep him acquainted with all that goes on. Sirdars Abdulla Khan and Ahmed Ali Khan, with the aid of the Governor of Maimana, are in possession of Shibarghan and the adjoining districts. Mahomed Isa Khan, the titular Governor of Turkestan, is at Takht-i-Pul, but is said not to trust his own people. The Russian messengers from Samarcand are reported to meet with friendly treatment from the Ameer, with whom they are in daily communication. About 1,500 baggage ponies are kept in the Sherpore cantonment, but with what object is not known. The Hazaras recently in revolt are said to have been defeated, and revenue is to be demanded from them every third year in future, they supplying twelve thousand maunds of wheat at once. No intelligence has been received concerning the expedition from Lalpoora and Jellalabad against the Shinwaries. But it is rumoured that Mazulla Khan has revolted, and has been joined by other sirdars in the interest of the ex-Ameer Yakoub Khan ; that the country as far as Rakcha is in their hands ; and the road to Kabul is again unsafe.

THE writer of "The Week" in the *Saturday Evening's Englishman*, in its last issue, brought a most serious charge against some native gentlemen (names not stated), who, it is alleged, are in the habit of levying fees for presenting people desirous of attending the Viceroy's *levees*. "The *Indian Mirror* observes :—We should like to know whether the writer is able to substantiate what he alleges. He lays himself open to the imputation of publishing a false libel on native character, if, after making the charge, he shrinks from naming the delinquent parties with the utmost publicity. If the accused are unable to give satisfactory explanations, they should be branded with the public condemnation, and we shall rejoice to see them made severe examples of, for the sake of the salutary effect their social ostracism is likely to produce. But vague, general charges are always to be treated with contempt, and deserve no attention, as they evince more malice than public spirit or a tenderness for public morality. The *Mirror* itself complains that very little discrimination seems now to be used in the selection of the people who are considered qualified for admission into Government House. At the present day it has almost ceased to be regarded as an honour to be on the Government House list, so many names which ought not to be on it being there."

INTEREST on small loans by money-lenders to impecunious borrowers all over the Indian Empire is proverbially high, and Burma is no exception to the rule. The other day in the Small Cause Court there, in a suit filed by a peon of the Accountant-General's Office against an East Indian clerk named Middleton, the defendant's advocate stated his client had been charged compound interest at eight annas per rupee per mensem for accommodation. This is at the rate of 50 per cent. per mensem, or 600 per cent. per annum. Eventually a decree was passed, payable by instalments. The advocate said that his client, although advised by him to go through the Insolvent Court, was afraid that if he did so he would be dismissed from the Government service, and hence he could not obtain the relief that he otherwise would be entitled to.

CONNOISSEURS in Scotch whiskey had a chance of getting something good recently, and of paying a good price for it. The fine cellar of the late Mr. Ellice, M. P., was sold at Edinburgh the wines having been brought from Invergarry House. The famous "Talisker" whiskey of 1851, nine years in cask, fetched the astonishing price of £14 a dozen, and Ben Nevis whiskey of 1850, nine years in cask, £10. 10s. a dozen. Some sherry went for £8. 10s. per dozen ; Lafitte, £7.10s., and Champagne, £5. 10s.

"WE" AND "WE."

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question as to the right route for a railway from the sea to the fertile uplands of the Southern Deccan has at last become an "emergent" one. Though the inherent importance of the subject hitherto failed to "fetch" the generally sluggish popular opinion of Bombay, that has been effected by the prospect of a rival line being carried through Portuguese territory, and by certain strange rumours that this foreign undertaking is to be backed by a guarantee from British revenues. Anyhow, the interest now felt in the Carwar-Hubli-Gadak railway project as a public question may warrant me in drawing attention to a somewhat personal phase of it, which may, in turn, serve the eminently useful purpose of inducing some of our citizens to look into this interesting public work question on its merits. This the *Times of India* of the present day seems half afraid to do, and, in apologetic vein, does gratuitous wrong to the firm position taken by that journal nine years ago and more.

As remarked above, it is the peculiar public interest of this question that induces me to ask for a portion of your space to quote certain extracts from the *Times of India* in 1872, which will show that the said journal has no occasion to evince the *mauvaise honté* its present conductors now do in having recently waked up to the true bearing of a cause which was fought out in its own columns, and all along the line, early in the last decade. Here are three extracts from its last Monday's article ; and if attention be directed to the passages italicised, the force of the comparison afforded by extracts given below from the same journal in 1872 will be realised ; full passages are given in fairness to the writer's context :—

1. In 1872 the project of building a railway from Hubli and Gadk to Carwar was prominently brought before the public of Bombay : the scheme was opposed and defeated by the action of the Chamber of Commerce in the matter, the members of which almost unanimously disapproved of the scheme point between Poona and Sholapore. did not support the action of the Chamber at that time, though *we admitted that the grounds taken were not without reason.* The trade stated that they required frequent, speedy, and regular communication, rather than cheap communication, and that they could not obtain the former by a sea route : they urged also that the action of Government in this matter, if wise, would be to bring traffic to the old guaranteed lines already constructed, thus making the new railways feeders to the old ones.

* * *

2. While *admitting the force of these arguments*, we at that time strenuously urged the construction of the Carwar Railway as the only feasible and the cheapest means of railway communication for the southern districts of this presidency ; but the influence of the Chamber was too great to be overcome by any arguments we could bring. While we have all along advocated the construction of a line to Carwar, *we have recognised the arguments advanced by other opposing interests.* * * * Had the Chamber of Commerce in 1872 persuaded Government to construct a line through the Deccan to connect Dharwar with the G. I. P. Railway, we should have *wished the scheme every success*, though *we* should have had no confidence in its being a paying line. * * * *

3. Whatever may have been the views of our merchants eight years ago as to railway communication for the Southern Mahratta Country, when the question lies between giving an Indian guarantee, either in whole or in part, to a foreign line which is estimated to pay two and three quarter per cent., rather than to a line in British territory and running to a British port which is estimated to pay five per cent., there surely can be no hesitation as to the side on which our mercantile influence should [now] be thrown. But if action is to be taken, it must be taken promptly. The Government *was guided by the Chamber of Commerce in* 1872, and we have little doubt that the Chamber, if it moves promptly even now, can lead the Secretary of State to abandon his threatened policy.

Now on turning to the *Times of India* as it *was*, it will be found that "we admitted" nothing of the kind, as so humbly stated in the former of these extracts ; that "we recognised" the arguments—if such can be called the fallacies, assertions, and assumptions put forward by the Chamber's orators of the period—only to expose and demolish them. The "opposing interests" were merely class interests, and opposed to the broader interests of the cultivators, the State, and the future trade of Bombay. But the extracts will speak for themselves :—

13th July, 1872.—* * * As to Mr. Kittredge, who is nothing if not combative, and on this subject, little else besides, we shall at once have to claim him as an ally, involuntary and unconscious of course, but still a serviceable ally in pushing on the light and reformed system of Indian railways. It is impossible to doubt that his surprise, though expressed in exaggerated terms, is unaffected and sincere when he wonders how it came to pass that a railway, including difficult ghaut works, at first estimated to cost £15,000 can really be constructed, for £6,000—not £6,320, as mentioned by him in his speech. He is filled with astonishment that this complete railway, piercing the mountain forest primeval, should be estimated to cost hardly a seventh more than the Baroda railway's extension to Wudwan through a plain riverless country.

If any of our merchants, whose attention is just now fairly called to this subject, can meet with some competent engineer, not wedded to the traditions of his apprenticeship, who could afford them but a very little professional aid, the striking difference between Mr. Buchanan's survey and estimates, and those of Messrs. Shaw and Forde, can be clearly explained and justified, without the violent assumption of Mr. Kittredge, that all the superior revising authorities have committed themselves to an "absolute absurdity" in accepting the moderate and late estimates. The practical nature and the signal success of these surveys can be more readily apprehended if the student carries on his examination down to the latest report from Mr. Shaw, which appeared in our last Wednesday's paper but which, significantly enough, was excluded from the columns of our daily contemporary. * * *

Mr. Kittredge declares that merchants do not want cheap carriage, but speedy, regular carriage, and adds, "We are willing to pay for it." Here he unconsciously exhibits the hard, stern selfishness of the mere trading spirit. Who are "we" that are "willing to pay?" Will any firm or set of merchants pay a single rupee per bale more than cotton is worth in this market at the time of buying? And is not the price here ruled by the supply in Liverpool and the Manchester demand, wholly irrespective of the cheap or dear carriage that the bales cost in coming to Bombay? On whom, then, does the loss fall that is represented by the *fifteen rupees* per ton of available cotton which a section of the Chamber is proposing to fasten for a generation longer on all the export produce of the Dharwar district? Certainly that fifteen rupees will not be lost by the merchants, but by the cultivators, by the dealers, and by the State which represents the permanent interests of the country.

15th July.— Mr. Graham's greatest efforts were directed towards trying to make out that cotton can be brought to Bombay from the middle or southern part of the Dharwar collectorate, after paying its 180 miles of new railway, by the 315 miles of the G. I. P. broad-gauge railway, over the Bhore Ghaut with its triple charges, at very nearly the same cost as the cotton can be brought by 145 miles of the new rail to Carwar and the 86 miles of cheap sea carriage. * * * Let us look at the other side of the picture. From Hubli and its neighbourhood the cost of cartage to Carwar for a ton of unpressed cotton is about Rs. 45. Probably to Compta it is the same, and little more, to the cotton-fields of the same cotton by the new railway from Hubli to the port will be only Rs. 17, thus leaving rupees *twenty-eight* in the hands of the cultivator and dealer; and what will Rs. 28 do for him? Let us put it into the shape of cartage to produce per mile. Well, all, at the rate of about four annas per mile, comma[illegible] exportable produce within the radius of a semi[illegible] extending to 112 miles from Hubli, that, is[illegible] 9,000 square miles, or three million acres, of fertile [illegible] 13 fully needful to ask which of these systems is [illegible] that wise English merchants should support? Let it be remembered, too, that nothing but a line from the coast can send steam presses and gins into the Dharwar districts—the charges on machinery and fuel by the round-about land line would be prohibitory. * * * They (certain members of the Chamber) are now seeking to resist the construction of an economically planned railway in the most productive territory of this presidency ; we say resist, for it is proved as conclusively as the logic of figures can do so, that to push railway communication into that district round by Poona and Sholapur would deprive such communication of all commercial value.

17th July.— As to the estimates of probable traffic, we shall be glad to hear of the Government of India making further research into that subject ; for we feel persuaded the result would be to show, in more striking light than ever, the remarkable productiveness of the great southern plateau of Western India, where meander the upper streams and feeders of the Cauvery and Tongabudra—a fertile region that can only be remuneratively connected with the modern world of commerce by direct communication with its natural outlet, the Malabar Coast. There has been far too much breath wasted in disputing about these traffic estimates ; for if only half Colonel Prevost's anticipated 85,000 tons were obtained, there would still be sufficient to pay interest on a railway costing only Rs. 65,000 per mile. This is the point of attack. Only one critic has ventured to assail it with any serious intent ; and as he has not effected a breach, we must wait to see some competent authority overrule the figures and anticipations of cost that have long since been approved by the Public Works Department of the Bombay Government—who at first were one and all prepossessed *against* the project—and the present consulting Engineer to the Supreme Government. * * *

These men of commerce are bewildered and perplexed with an estimate of 145 miles of railway, built sound and strong for less than a million sterling of money ; but the cause of the perplexity and absurdity is in themselves, not in the engineers. If it were possible for the members to abide in the position assumed by the resolution of Monday, the Chamber would have speedily to take up the long, but only against the long proposed extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway into Marwar, but against three-fourths of the projects included in the Government of India's vast outline scheme and preliminary estimates—particulars of which may be read at pp. 683-8 of our *Calendar and Directory* for 1870. We can understand the Carwar to Hubli line being opposed by men who take their stand on the proposition that no more railways should be made until a few millions have been spent on cart-roads and tanks ; but whilst simple arithmetic and plain logic hold their sway, we cannot understand men denouncing the line from the port to the cotton fields while they advocate another railway from Bombay to near Poona, a line that must cross the upper courses of the whole watershed of the Western Ghauts, a line which could in no appreciable degree lessen charges on any export products whatever. Still less can we understand persons be understood, who, while denouncing the Carwar line, advocate, in priority to that railway from the coast, an extension from Sholapur, after the crushing demonstration afforded by Mr. Forde's letter of the profligate waste that would be involved in such a course. Let us add, the two-and-twenty merchants may soon find out that they have been playing into the hands of the old Bengal party, which, as long as it could, grudged and refused to Western India that proportion of public works funds which is due to the large *pro rata* revenue contributed by our population.

20th August.—.....Our Allahabad contemporary expresses very needless amazement about the project being "steadily pushed on." Then, again, if the *Pioneer* will take the trouble to refer the latest papers to some dispassionate authority, it will find that the intrinsic merits of the scheme are more than sufficient to account for its steadily gravitating towards final success. In this imaginary "powerful friend" and "privileged individual" we suppose the phrases are intended to adumbrate the Carwar Company and Messrs. Nicol and Co. Well, for our part we are fully convinced that if these "parties" could be swept from the face of the earth to-morrow, the Carwar to Gadak line would not be delayed a single week on that account. We may remark, in passing, that the *Pioneer* made mistakes in speaking of the unanimity of the opposition ; and it must be remembered that the twenty firms do not make up quite half the Chamber. Moreover, the Hon. Mr. Bythell, with all his efforts to make out a case against the line, found himself compelled to admit a margin of traffic rates in favour, which, though one-third to one-half less than better calculations show, would be quite sufficient to warrant the construction of the direct railway.

Those who may care to follow up this interesting subject, and can turn to the *Times of India* file of 1872, will find ample material for the purpose in its leading columns under dates of June 22, July 13, 15, 17, and August 20, and in numerous paragraphs of the period. The facts then marshalled, the arguments then set out, and the convictions then maintained in the face of intensely prejudiced and partisan opposition—to the account of which must be debited a heavy loss of life and grievous waste of resources in 1878—have now, fortunately for the interests of Western India, secured the support of both our daily papers, and, it may be hoped, of a considerable number of members of Chamber. Here it is necessary to correct another extraordinary mistake in that last sentence quoted above from the *Times of India* of to-day. The Government was *not* guided by the Chamber of Commerce in 1872 ; the "influence of the Chamber" was *not* "great" in this instance, because it was so perversely exercised. Notwithstanding the local clamour against the Carwar project, the Bombay Government has steadily supported it from the first ; and the only "guidance" it accepted from the Chamber was to consent to the committee (appointed in the latter part of 1872) taking some evidence regarding the proposed line from Dharwar to Sholapore. The Government of India also supported the Carwar project, so that the Chamber's opposition was thrown away. The India Office refused its sanction solely because of its own dogged determination to do as little as possible in the way of constructing any public works from borrowed funds. That short-sighted obstinacy is still maintained ; but the Bombay Chamber is now as strongly in favour of a more liberal and productive policy as any of us could wish.

Feb. 10. W. M. WOOD.

STEAM-ROLLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Who does not yearn for the days when Arthur Crawford was at the head of the Municipality ? Such a thing as a steam-roller, working away during the day in the busy and crowded streets of the Fort, was quite unknown. The accident that happened yesterday, almost causing the death of a native coachman, is quietly dismissed in a small local para. ; but it might have ended more seriously. Had some great man been hurt, more noise would have been made regarding it. My horse also took fright and bolted some distance, to my great alarm. I should advise the owner of the carriage damaged yesterday to sue the Municipal Engineer, or the Municipal Commissioner, as I most certainly shall, if I meet with any mishap.

Feb. 12. BROKER.

RIDING FACILITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Shortly before Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissio

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£175,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited

HOTELS.

NORFOLK HOTEL.

LATE RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL, two MINUTES WALK from the new Station, Boree Bunder, G.I.P. Railway, and five minutes from the Church Gate Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway; is a cool and pleasant house, convenient to all places of business; the trams run past the door, has been thoroughly repaired, and refurnished, and is under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor.

H. HOWICK.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... ,, 3 0 ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. ,, 60 0 per hhd.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	,, 40 0	.. ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	.. ..
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	.. ..
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	.. ..

*BRANDY.

Muller Frere's Brandy	,, 18 0	.. ..
Boulestin & Co.'s do. * 2 stars	,, 20 0	.. ..
Do. do. * 3 stars	,, 21 8	.. ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * I star Brandy	,, 22 0	.. ..

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	.. ..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	.. ..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
Chateau Divian	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 26 0	.. ..
Chateau des Tours	,, 26 0	,, 28 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	.. ..
Do. do. (4 doz.)	.. ..	Rs. 3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 24 0	.. ..

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8	per tin.
Mettwurst	,, 1 6	,,

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1881,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 *Anna.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES

TO LET

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE situated at Breach Candy, a very desirable residence, from April next, for 9 months certain. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

FOR SALE
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,
A HANDSOME MAIL-PHAETON, built by Messrs. Simpson and Co. of Madras, and
A roomy 4-seated circular-fronted Office BROUGHAM, the property of a gentleman. Price moderate to effect their quick sale.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE undersigned is prepared to act as Agent for Officers or Gentlemen who may wish to invest money in New Zealand, or to make it their future home.

FRANCIS FULTON,
Dunedin, N. Z.

IMPORTS.—The Undersigned undertake the LANDING, CLEARING and DELIVERY in Bombay or FORWARDING by rail or steamer to any part of India, Packages, arriving by any Company's steamers, with economy and prompt despatch. Bills of Lading, and particulars of contents and value, should accompany instructions.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Overland Parcel Agents

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very class of shoeing done.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, of Rs. 25 per share on the Old Shares of Rs. 500 paid-up, and Rs. 2-14 per share on the New Shares on which Rs. 100 has been paid, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after the 16th February, 1881.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 8th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th January, 1881.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. JAMES McDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDONALD, }

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. SMEATON, }

Music Master—Mr. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
French Master—Signor PEDRAZA.

R. JEFFREY, } Honorary Secre-
D. MACPHERSON, } taries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1879.

MR. J. MANOLESCU.
THE
ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MR. J. MANOLESCU has the pleasure to state that he has always on hand Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches suitable for any Fancy Dress or Theatrical Performance.

Ladies' faded hair and combings made up in any style at moderate prices.

Orders executed at the shortest notice.

Hair-cutting subscription tickets Rs. 10 each, entitling the holders to 11 cuttings and shampooings, to be had at "THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON," No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—O. O. C. JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 57 OF 1878.

BAI MAMOOBAI ... vs. ... Plaintiff.
DOSSA MOORARJEE and others .. Defendants.

TO BE LET, by order of CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, a large and commodious garden house, No. 26, consisting of three Bungalows, Cook-rooms, Stables, &c., standing in a large garden, situate at Tardeo, opposite to the Mill of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and belonging to the Estate of JAITHA LUDHANEE, deceased. Any person desirous of occupying the same must apply to either Messrs. SHAPURJEE and THAKURDAS, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, in Rampart Row, or to Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN, at their office in Apollo Street, or to the undersigned, and should furnish a statement of the rents and terms upon which he is prepared to rent the property. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at the registered office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 19th February next, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following special resolutions which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th instant.

1. That the Indian Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily as from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

2. That the Liquidators who shall or may be appointed to wind up the said Company be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and to be called the New Indian Press Company, Limited of which Messrs. Gaddum and Co. are to be the Secretaries and Treasurers), having a capital of Rupees Three Lacs, divided into two thousand and four hundred shares of Rupees one hundred and twenty-five each. All the lands, buildings, machinery, premises and hereditaments, properties, effects, assets, rights and credits, business and good-will of the said Indian Press Company, Limited, exclusive, nevertheless, of all profits made by the said Indian Company, Limited, on and previous to the thirtieth day of June, 1880, and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration, for such transfer and assignment as aforesaid one thousand and two hundred shares fully paid up in the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, such shares to be distributed among the shareholders of the said Indian Press Company, Limited, so and in such manner as that the holder of each share in the latter Company shall receive one share fully paid up in the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

3. That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to and shall provide for the payment, discharge and performance by the said New Indian Press Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contracts, and obligations ascertained and contingent of the Indian Press Company, Limited, including the payment and discharge of the claims of the debenture-holders of the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

4. That the Liquidators be authorized to pay off the claims of such of the debenture-holders of the Indian Press Company, Limited, who may decline to receive the security of the new Company in lieu of their debentures, and that for such purpose the Liquidators may use the cash of the said Indian Press Company, Limited, or raise money by Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the said Indian Press Company, Limited.

5. That the Liquidators have all the powers contained in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and be authorised to purchase the interests of any member dissenting either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of the monies to be raised by such Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the Company.

A resolution appointing a liquidator will also be proposed at the above meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

LIFE.
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY
10 ANNAS WEEKLY.

Each Number of LIFE contains a highly Finished Cartoon by the new and artistic process called PHOTOTYPIE.
The following Portraits have already appeared, and can be had on application to Messrs COOPER & Co., Bombay:—
Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, The Countess Greenville, The Countess of Lonsdale, The Viscountess Castlereagh, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Princess Beatrice, Lady Carvagh, Sarah Graham, Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Pullon, Violet Fane, Madame Judith Gautier.
The following Pictures have appeared:—
The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the King, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

LIFE
Is written by the most popular Authors of the day, both home and abroad.
LIFE
Contains Social, Musical, Literary, and Critical Notes of the Week by the best Writers.
LIFE
Has Special Contributors in the chief Capitals of Europe and America, whose contributions are both instructive and amusing.
LIFE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICES—136, STRAND, W.C.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

For Terms of Subscription apply to COOPER & Co., BOMBAY.

WACHTER & CO. (EPERNAY),
CHAMPAGNE SHIPPERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE ROYAL FAMILY.

"Amongst the many brands of Champagne, good, bad, and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk can be run in ordering it. This is the case with the Wine of WACHTER & Co., of Epernay, which has of late been so patronised by Royalty that it may fairly claim to be called Royal Wine."—MORNING POST.

NOTICE.			
Price credit.....Rs.	58 per doz. qts.	Rs. 61	for 2 doz. pts.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS THREE TIMES A WEEK. ,, cash ..... ,,	55-8 ,,	,, 58-8	,,

IMPORTED SOLELY BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THORPE & Co. have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the undernoted SPECIALITIES to which we would call particular attention.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' White Doe Gauntlet Gloves...per pair	2 12
Ladies' Dog-skin Gauntlet Gloves ...per pair	2 12
Ladies' Light Fancy Kid Gloves, 2 buttons. ,,	2 12
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves per pair	Rs. 2 & 2 8
Gentlemen's Dog-skin	2 12
Gentlemen's Dog-skin, capped for driving	3 8
Gentlemen's Stout Calf, Lined, very warm ...	4 0
Gentlemen's White Doe Military Gloves, per pair	3 8
English Feather Pillows ... ... each	10 8
English-made Horse-hair Pillows	10 8
English-made Eider Down Pillows	10 8
Cork Mattresses ... each	18 8
Royal Turkish Bath Towels, brown, per dozen ... ... Rs.	18-8 to 28 0
Royal Turkish Towels, white . ,,	18-8 to 28 0
Honeycomb Face Towels ... per dozen	9 8
Huckaback Face Towels ... per dozen	10 8
Tiffin Baskets, fitted complete. ... from	25 0
White and Buff Sun Umbrellas ... each	4 8
Ladies' Silk Umbrellas .. each	10 8
Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas ... Rs.	12-8 to 16 0
Ladies' Soft Black Felt Hats (The Exchange) ..	10 8
Ladies' Soft Drab (The Exchange)	10 8
Ladies' Hard Black Felt Hats (The Ascot) ...	9 8
Ladies' Hard Drab (The Ascot) ...	9 8
Ladies' Drab Terai Hats	14 8
Gent's Drab Terai Hats	14 8

	Rs. a.
Gent's Black Lisle Thread Socks, fancy silk clocks ... ...per pair	3 8
Gent's Black Silk Socks ... .. per pair	8 8
Fitted Gladstone Bags. ... ... from	100 0
Fitted Hand Bags ...	40 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases .. from Rs.	30 to 40 0
House-wife, complete ... ... each	3 0
Washing Ties ... ... per dozen	3 8
Washing Pin Scarves .. .. each	0 12
Knot Scarves ... ... from Rs.	2 to 2 8
Pin Scarves... ... ,,	2 to 2 8
Windsor Scarves ... ... ,,	2 to 3 0
Bows, all the leading shapes ... ,,	1-12 to 2 8
Tan Canvas Gladstone Bags ... ,,	22 to 28 0
Best Hide Gladstone Bags ... ,,	28 to 33 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm from Rs.	10-8 to 12 8
Ringwood Gloves, white and brown Rs.	2-4 and 2 8
Austrian Striped Rugs pure wool	35 0
Reversible Rugs ... ... from	13 8
Cabin Bags ... ... ,,	30 to 45 0
Courier or Cash Bags ... ... ,,	6-8 to 12 8
Travelling Baths ... ... ,,	35-0 to 40 0
Rug Straps ... ... ,,	1-0 to 2 0
Mappin's Razors ... per pair	6 8
Ladies' Card Cases	2 12
Gent's Card Cases	2 12
Pocket Books ... ... from	2-12 to 6 8
Bath Sponges ... ... ,,	5-0 to 8 8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

Hornsby & Sons' Portable Steam Engines for straw burning.
Clayton & Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, new and second-hand.
Ransome & Sims' Portable Engines.
Horizontal and Vertical Stationary Engines and Boilers.
Merryweather's Steam and Manual Fire Engines.
Hayward, Tyler & Co.'s Hot Air Engines.
Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps.
Do. Invincible do.
Do. Centrifugal Pumps, with engine attached.
Manchester Steam and Donkey Pumps.
Steam Pumps, "Special."
Gould's Hand Rotary Pumps.
Pulsometer Pumps.
Gould's Pitcher Spout Pumps.
Galvanized Barge Pumps.
Tylor's Lift and Force Pumps.
Merryweather's Double-Barrel "India" Pattern Pumps.
Contractors' Pumps, two and three chambers.
Normandy's Condensers.
Lathes.
Drilling Machines.
Planing Machines.
Screw Cutting Machines.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Blast Fans.
Vertical Saw Frames.
Saw Benches.
Double Cylinder Diagonal and Horizontal Steam Winches.
Crab Winches.
"Boomer" Patent Presses, for tobacco. oil, cotton, jute, gunny bags, hides, &c.
Horizontal Presses for castor seed.
Thomson & Mylne's Patent Sugarcane Mills.
Norton & Hawksley's Disintegrators.
Carr's ditto.
Meakin's Rock Perforator.
Ball's Dredgers for sinking wells, &c.
Clayton & Howlett's Brickmaking Machines, single and double chambers.
Acra Pattern Pug Mills.
Soorkey Mills.
Iron Ramps for Railway Rolling Stock, and Rail Straighteners.
Morton's Wire Fencing.
Municipal Carts of all kinds.
Iron and Wooden Cart Wheels.
Steel and Wrought Iron Trolly Wheels.
Hydrants and Stand Posts.
English-made Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Rain Water-Pipes.
Cast Iron Sluice Valves.
India-rubber, Canvas, and Leather Hose and Belting.
Hydraulic Pipes.
Gas Pipes and Fittings.
Stay Tubes.
Boiler Tubes.
Dudgeon's Tube Expanders.
Duplex Hand Punches.
Traversing Jack Screws and Hydraulic Jacks.
Weston's Pulley Blocks.
Tested Iron Short Link and Crane Chain.
Circular Saws.
Gresham's Giffard Injectors.
Brass Steam Fittings.
LeRoy's Non-conducting Composition for coating boilers, &c.
Fire Bricks and Clay.
Moulder's Blacking.
Steel Shovels.
Steel: Round, Square, Oval, Octagonal and Spring, Blister and Faggot.
Brass and Copper Sheets, Tubes and Rods.
Galvanized Corrugated Sheets and Plain Galvanized Sheets.
Lowmoor and B B H Iron.
Rolled Iron Beams for Bridges and Roofs.
Chequered Plates.
Best Refined Plates, Bar, Angle and Tee Iron, of all sizes.
Special Sections of Angle Iron for Bridge Well Curbs.
Pig Iron ("Garthsherrie" and "Redcar.")

BURN & CO.,
HOWRAH IRON-WORKS, HOWRAH.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. have made special arrangements for the exclusive sale of instruments made by well-known continental makers, whose Pianos are unsurpassed for tone, touch, and solidity, and as S. & Co. treat direct with the makers, they are in a position to offer instruments at a mere trifle over home prices, and below that of any imported Piano of the class. Entire Iron-Framed Pianos by

ERNST KAPS—Dresden,—Overstrung, upright, and horizontal short Iron Grands.

F. MAACK—Hamburg,—Horizontal Grands and upright Pianos.

E. KRAUSS—Stuttgart,—Overstrung grand square and upright Grands.

ERNST ROENISCH—Dresden,—Grands, obliques, and vertical Pianos.

GERHARD ADAMS—Wesel,—Grands, semi-grands, oblique Grands and Harmoniums.

SOUNDY & CO. have always in stock a number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other makers of well-known repute, such as
BROADWOOD AND SONS, COLLARD AND COLLARD,
KIRKMAN, ERARD, SCHIEDMEYER;
AND THE NOW WELL-KNOWN
INDIAN PIANETTE AT Rs. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Next door to the National Bank).
ALSO AT CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FOR PRESENTATION.

WE have now on view a very large selection of ARTICLES in BRITISH OAK with Electro-Plated mounts, most suitable as

WEDDING PRESENTS;
OR
BIRTH-DAY GIFTS.

BARRELS ON STAND, One or three for Claret Cup, Brandy, Whisky and Gin, Rs. 58 and 145.
SALAD BOWLS WITH SERVERS, Rs. 102.
PUNCH BOWLS, Rs. 80 and 100.
CRUET-STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 72, 66, 46, 32, 26 and 22.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37 and 35.
BISCUIT BOXES AND ICE PAILS, Rs. 50, 45, 38, and 26.
LOVING CUPS AND TANKARDS, With 3 Handles, Rs. 63. Rs. 38, 32, 24, 22 and 19.
PICKLE-FRAMES, Rs. 45 and 47.
SALT CELLARS, in case of 4 and 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44. Silver mounts, Rs. 90 and 135, cash.
TOAST RACKS, Rs. 22.
TEA TRAYS AND SALVERS, Rs. 84, 45, 40, 36, 24.
ICE PITCHERS, Rs. 58 and 80.
KNIFE TRAYS, Rs. 45.
WINE COOLERS Rs. 55.
TEA CADDIES, Rs. 63.
ICE TONGS, Rs. 8-8.

January 12, 1881.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	...Rs. 20
Do. ,, large size	... ,, 25 and 30
Do. ,, do. very superior	... ,, 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ... ... ormerly sold at...	... ,, 30 and 35 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	...Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	... ,, 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Rs. 35 Watch"	... ,, 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	... ,, 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	... ,, 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	... ,, 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	... Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	... ,, 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	... ,, 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	... ,, 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	... ,, 65
Do. do. lever escapement	... ,, 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	... ,, 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	... ,, 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES
FOR RACES.

THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.

The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.

IN GERMAN SILVER CASE	...Rs. 80
,, FINE ,, ,, ...	... ,, 85
,, 18-CARAT GOLD ,, ...	... ,, 150

Description:—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.

There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.

On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.

We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

WE have just opened out a choice selection of NEW GOODS in this department, including the latest designs in OXFORD CLOTHS, ZEPHYR CLOTHS, FRENCH CAMBRICS SILK SHIRTINGS, SAXONY FLANNELS and SILK and WOOL SHIRTINGS, all of the best quality. Shirts made for ONE STUD in the front and with stand-up or turn-down collars attached are fashionable for evening wear. Accurate, fit and best Materials and Workmanship guaranteed. Patterns and instructions for self-measurements on application. SLEEPING SUITS of the above Materials to order.

PRICES.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Best White Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ doz. ...	... 30 0	33 0
All White Long-cloth ,, ...	... 22 0	24 0
Best Linen, Collars attached, extra ,, ...	... 3 0	3 4
Best Oxford Cloth ,, ...	... 33 0	36 0
Best Zephyr Cloth ,, ...	... 33 0	36 0
Best Wove Flannel (shrunk) each	... 8 8	9 0
Best Silk and Wool (shrunk) ,, ...	... 9 0	9 8
Sleeping Suits complete, of Wove Flannel ,, ...	... 16 8	18 0
Sleeping Suits complete, of Silk and Wool ,, ...	.. 17 8	19 0
Sleeping Suits complete, of Oxford Cloth ,, ...	... 10 0	11 0
Sleeping Suits complete, of Zephyr Cloth ,, ...	... 10 0	11 0
Sleeping Suits complete, of Cambric Cloth ,, ...	... 7 0	7 8

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE VICEROY OF INDIA AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS AND SADDLERS.

HAVE just RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER of SORTS, bought in the best markets by our Mr. DUNNETT, who has had a practical experience of over 16 years in the trade.

Also a ready-made